

For the Liberty Standard.
Franklin County Liberty Convention.
Agreeably to the call, the friends of Liberty of this county assembled in Convention at Phillips, on the 25th inst. The Convention made choice of Capt. E. Childs, Moderator, and W. B. Hamblen, Secretary.
Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bullock.
Chose a Committee on Resolutions.
Voted, That one from each town in the county be selected as a Committee on nominations.
Afternoon, 2 o'clock.
Prayer by Elder Luce of Illinois.
Voted, To receive the report of the Committee on nominations; which is as follows: being the candidates for the offices in this county.
For Senator.
CHRISTOPHER DYER, Esq.
For Clerk of Courts.
ABIAL WALKER, Esq.
For County Attorney.
ELNATHAN POPE, Esq.
For County Treasurer.
PETER R. TUFTS.
For County Commissioner.
Capt. JOSEPH ADDISON.
Voted, That we heartily approve of the nomination of Gen. SAMUEL FESSENDEN, as candidate for Governor, and that we will endeavor to sustain him.
Voted, That the following persons be delegates to the Great Eastern Convention, to be held in Boston the first day of October, (and that their names be published in the Liberty Standard.)
C. G. Morrill, C. G. Smith, N. Gammon, Col. J. Dyer, J. Bullen, J. Atcomb, E. Pope, H. Mayhew, J. Addison, Dr. Wm. Kilburn, J. Ames, P. R. Tufts, A. F. Talbot, F. A. Merrill, Wm. Toothaker, J. Smith, Rev. Mr. Hawes, S. G. Wyman, Rev. Mr. Bullock, A. Toothaker, and F. Davis.
Voted, That the delegates may fill vacancies in this County, that may occur at the Great Convention.
A vote was passed inviting all who can go, to attend that Convention.
A number of Resolutions were passed.
Voted, That the important acts of this Convention be sent to the Standard for publication, with the signature of the Moderator and Secretary.
During the meeting we were interested with remarks by Lewis Clarke. Adjourned.
EBENEZER CHILDS, Moderator.
Wm. B. HAMBLIN, Secretary.
Keith's Mills, Aug. 29, 1845.

For the Liberty Standard.
Kennebec Liberty Convention.
The Kennebec Liberty Convention met at North Leeds, August 21st, according to previous notice, and was opened with Prayer by Rev. Mr. Barnard of Winthrop.
R. G. Lincoln, Esq., of Hallowell, was chosen Chairman, and Luther D. Emerson of Wayne, Secretary.
A. Willey of Hallowell, Rev. Mr. Weaver of Hallowell, and Rev. Mr. Barnard of Winthrop, were chosen a Committee of arrangements.
On motion of Mr. Willey voted that all persons present be invited to take part in the discussions of the Convention.
The following Resolutions were offered by the Committee of arrangements.
Resolved, That slavery is the sum of all villainies, abhorred of all honest men, and accursed of God.
Resolved, That the system in this country is a national crime, for which the people of Kennebec county are responsible.
Resolved, That our country originally was anti-slavery, with an anti-slavery constitution of government, and had the government been truly and honestly administered the expectations of its founders would long before this period have been realized in the extinction of slavery in the United States.
Resolved, That the existence of slavery is the bloody price of political partyism.
Resolved, That to vote for slavery by voting for slaveholders and slaveholding parties is a crime and sin against God and man.
Resolved, That one of the most encouraging aspects of the anti-slavery cause is that the discussion of the subject is being carried into the slave states.
Resolved, That we receive with decided approbation the call for a Great Eastern Liberty Convention to be held in the Cradle of Liberty, in October next, and that the county committee be instructed to appoint one hundred delegates for Kennebec county.
Resolved, That we will endeavor to circulate at least, one hundred copies of the Cincinnati Address in every town in this county.
The above resolutions were discussed by various members of the Convention, which after some excellent singing adjourned to partake of some refreshments provided by the citizens of Leeds.
Afternoon session.
The resolutions presented by the committee of arrangements were discussed by Messrs. Willey, L. Lincoln, May of Winthrop, Millet of Wayne, Kerr of Alabama, and Lewis Clarke, formerly a slave in Kentucky. The Convention after some good singing, adjourned until evening.
Evening session.
The discussion was farther continued by Messrs. Kerr of Alabama, Weaver of Hallowell, Leadbetter of Leeds, Lewis Clarke and Willey of Hallowell. Adjourned until tomorrow morning.
Friday morning.
The Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Hathorn. The resolutions were further discussed by Messrs. Springer of Litchfield, (who gave an interesting account of his observations of slavery in a tour through the slave states,) Clark, Willey, Barnard, May, and Millet. Adjourned.
Afternoon.
Discussion on the resolutions continued.—Also an eloquent address to the Ladies, by Mr. Willey, after which that affecting song "The Slave Mother" was sung with great effect. Adjourned without day.
L. D. EMERSON, Secretary.
Permit me to say that the above meeting was a good one, and notwithstanding our Whig and Democratic friends used strenuous exertions to prevent the attendance of those in the vicinity yet it was a large one. More than two thousand copies of the Cincinnati Address were subscribed for. The unbounded hospitality of our friends in Leeds was worthy of all praise.
L. D. E.

For the Liberty Standard.
Cumberland County Liberty Convention.
NORTH YARMOUTH, Aug. 30, 1845.
Mr. Willey—I have just returned from our County Convention in Windham, where we had a full and spirited meeting.
The towns generally were well represented, even to the aristocratic, pro-slavery town of Brunswick, to which place we have turned our thoughts so mournfully for several years past, and anxiously, but in vain, inquired for our friends who once went with us to remember the poor down-trodden slave, and with whom we then took sweet counsel. But to our shame, some few towns in this County where there are several abolitionists, were not represented. And now those who have attended the Convention, must get information to those unrepresented towns, of what was done and furnish them with printed ballots, before election day, or those liberty voters may fail to throw liberty votes, and give us as the reason after election, that they were unable to find any printed tickets, or even to know who had been nominated, so that they could write some. Do these abolitionists expect that their pro-slavery towns-men, will see that they are furnished with liberty votes?
We left our friends in W. quite elated with hope, as the Freewill Baptists had been holding their quarterly meeting in that place for the two days preceding our Convention, in which much attention was taken of the sin of slavery; and a great deal of good and pungent preaching against this "sum of all villainies."
But pro-slavery is the same in Windham as every where else. I am told that it is very difficult to keep an anti-slavery notice stuck up there in the neighborhood of the Congregational meeting-house. Women there sometimes put little boys before them, and tell them to tear down such a notice. Should not you like to see a draft on paper of such a woman's heart, like unto those of the drunkard's stomach?
A deacon who attended the quarterly meeting there this week, remarked to a friend that he was unable to understand why, in all the sermons there was a hit against slavery, and in some of them, quite a large portion devoted to that subject. Poor man. Suppose it were his children, on whom he dotes so much, that are smarting under the lash of the task-master, and groaning in hopeless slavery, would he be so heartless, as not to feel a clear mind on this subject?
Yours, Z. H.

For the Liberty Standard.
NEWSPERS FROM BRUNSWICK.
BRUNSWICK, Aug. 26, 1845.
Bro. Willey—The friends of the down-trodden and oppressed, are fast gaining in this vicinity. Those who have heretofore been active and influential members of the old pro-slavery parties—have the independence to declare openly, they will no longer support such men and measures.
Meetings have been held in different parts of the town and we have never before seen persons so candid and free to converse on this great and important subject. All the people are ready now for the question. All that is needed is information on the subject. Let Liberty men do their duty, be vigilant and active, and slavery will be driven from the whole length and breadth of our beloved country.
Yours,
H. G. GARCELON.

For the Liberty Standard.
Washington County Liberty Convention.
The Convention was called to order at Pembroke, Aug. 26, by Peter Talbot, Esq., of East Machias, when W. A. Crocker, Esq., of Machias, was called to the Chair, and C. C. Cone, Secretary.
Prayer by Rev. T. T. Stone.
Wm. A. Crocker was then nominated as a candidate for County Treasurer, and Nathl. Lamb for County Commissioner, by a unanimous vote.
A Committee was raised consisting of P. Talbot, Esq., of East Machias, W. A. Crocker, Esq., and S. Leighton, Jr., of Pembroke.
A Committee of arrangements for celebrating the first of August next, was appointed consisting of S. Kelley, Esq., of Calais, Dr. Burke, and N. Lamb of Milltown.
The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to attend the Great Convention at Boston, in October next, viz: P. Talbot, W. A. Crocker, C. C. Cone, G. F. Talbot, S. Kelley, T. D. Smith, Rev. T. T. Stone, and Dr. Burke.
The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, after a very interesting discussion

For the Liberty Standard.
Oxford Liberty Convention.
The Oxford Liberty Convention met at Paris, August 28th, John Conant was chosen President, and Zury Robinson, Secretary.
The throne of Grace was addressed in a very fervent and feeling prayer, by Rev. Mr. Whittle.
A Committee of three was raised to nominate a list of candidates for County Officers, consisting of John G. Robinson, Hopedale Bisbee, and Mr. Johnson, who reported the following names as candidates to be supported.
For Senators.
ZURY ROBINSON of Sumner,
JOHN PIKE of Fryeburg,
JACOB BRADBURY of Norway.
For Clerk of Courts.
Wm. E. Goodnow of Norway.

For County Treasurer.
ELISHA MORSE of Paris.
For County Commissioner.
FRANCIS HAMLIN of Sweden.
For County Committee.
Wm. W. STONE of Waterford,
JOHN G. ROBINSON of Greenwood,
Wm. E. GOODNOW of Norway.
Francis Hamlin, Ervin Robinson, Wm. W. Stone, Jefferson Hall, and Mr. Jordan (of Monson), were appointed a Committee to prepare business for the Convention, who reported the following resolutions, which were passed unanimously after a spirited and able discussion, by Messrs. Hamlin, Jordan, Johnson, J. G. Robinson, E. Robinson, and Mr. Jenkins of Massachusetts.
Resolutions.
Resolved, That in view of the very great advance of Liberty principles in our country we have great reason for gratitude to God.
Resolved, That we have enlisted in this cause during the war, and neither in sunshine nor in storms will we suffer ourselves to be diverted from the one grand object we have in view by any specious pretext which may promise a partial, or temporary advantage, that we contend for the truth, and the cause of truth can never be advanced by resorting to time-serving expediency at the sacrifice of principle.
Resolved, That the Whig principles of '76, true Democratic principles and the Liberty principles of the present day, are identical, and entitled to the support of every true lover of his country.
Resolved, That northern bayonets, northern money, and northern votes sustain the institution of slavery.
Resolved, That this Convention heartily approve of the nomination of Gen. SAMUEL FESSENDEN, for the chief magistracy of this state, and we will use all honorable means in our power to secure his election.
The Convention, owing to the busy season of the year, in which our farmers are of necessity busily engaged in securing their grain, was not so numerously attended as otherwise it would have been, yet there was a sufficient number present to show clearly that the Liberty party is "going down," and no doubt presented a "black" and portentous cloud, to the enlightened vision of the very Democratic and gentlemanly editor of the Oxford Democrat, to whom the Liberty party are, unquestionably, immeasurably indebted for the dignified notice of their meeting; but he is laboring under a little mistake about amalgamation. The Liberty party have, in numerous instances, driven the Democrats into an alliance with "coons" as he is pleased to term a certain class of his political opponents.
JOHN CONANT, President.
ZURY ROBINSON, Secretary.

For the Liberty Standard.
LINCOLN COUNTY.
Mr. Editor—I see you have made in your last paper, comments on our meeting, which are far better than any that I can make, so I will only give the resolutions. Lincoln Liberty Convention met pursuant to call at Woolwich the 14th of the present month.—Organized by choosing Eld. Samuel P. Morrill Moderator, and John J. E. Curtis Secretary. Chose A. F. Farrar, Mr. Willey and Rev. Mr. Wells Committee of Arrangements.
1. Resolved, That we have occasion to thank God that the friends of Liberty were enabled to withstand the sophistries, delusions and forgeries of last year, and maintain their integrity and their cause.
2. Resolved, That the Liberty Party is the only national party; the only party embracing the original principles of our government, the only party possessing any anti-slavery principles or objects whatever.
3. Resolved, That we most heartily respond to the call which comes to us from the South, to be firm and vigilant in our work as members of the Liberty Party.
4. Resolved, That if we would obtain success in our labor, we must be consistent with our principles.
5. Resolved, That the Liberty Party men of Lincoln County see with great satisfaction the proposition for a great Eastern Convention to be held at Boston the coming autumn, and that we will send to it a liberal delegation.
6. Resolved, That the object of the Liberty Party is, by lawful and constitutional means to make liberty the object of the government, the voice of the laws, and the spirit of the people.
7. Resolved, That slavery does exist, and that our government does not leave it to State protection. That we have asked each of the great parties in turn (as they had it in their power) to withhold their fostering care, that they have answered us by accepting more power at the hands of slavery as the price of greater protection. Able speeches were made by Gen. Fessenden, Mr. Willey and others.
FRIDAY, A. M. Lincoln County Anti-Slavery Society met according to previous call. John Hinkley Esq. of Georgetown in the chair. On motion, Rev. Joseph Garland, Rev. Lemuel Trott and Abel F. Farrar were chosen a Committee of Arrangements.
The committee reported the following resolutions:
1. Resolved, That every man who votes for slaveholders, or pro-slavery parties, forfeits his claim to the character of a consistent christian.
2. Resolved, That the professed religion, which cannot be openly and vigorously enlisted against Slavery, is not the religion of Jesus Christ, and ought to be universally repudiated as spurious.
3. Resolved, That all the ministers in this County be requested to preach on the moral principles, which must control the people at the ballot-box.
The above resolutions were vigorously sustained by our ministering brethren from various sections of the County. Lewis Clarke added much to the interest of the meeting, by his thrilling anecdotes and tales of the evils of slavery. These meetings were nobly attended by our citizens, and from the neighboring towns. Our cause never gained such a hold upon the feelings of the people as at present,—all seemed to feel that the subject demanded their attention, and should receive it. I doubt not our Liberty vote will be doubled, and let me say, Mr. Clarke has done more to turn the minds of the people, than all the lectures we have ever had. The people felt they could believe him, because he had experienced all he said, and may God give him great success in his labors. As an evidence of the feeling, in Woolwich the people contributed \$19 for Mr. Clarke which was far beyond our expectations.
Society adjourned sine die.
JOHN P. E. CURTIS, Secretary.

For the Liberty Standard.
PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.
We must condense the proceedings of this county meeting in order to insert them this week. It was held according to notice, Aug. 27. Dea. Muzzy of Monson Chairman, Messrs. Jordan and Vaughan secs. A committee of assignments, another on resolutions, and another on nominations, was chosen.—All persons in attendance were invited to take part in the deliberations. The convention was entertained with remarks by Dea. Low of Guilford and J. Curtis Esq. of Bangor. In the afternoon an excellent list of candidates was chosen which will be found in its place.
Dr. J. Jordan, B. B. Vaughan and Ezra Kimball, were chosen a county committee.—The following resolutions were discussed and adopted.
Resolved, That the success with which a directing and an overruling Providence has thus far crowned the efforts of the friends of the slave, while it is eminently calculated to animate us with courage, and to incite us to persevering efforts, should not fail to awaken our gratitude and to inspire our trust.
Resolved, That to doubt the final ascendancy of the principles of the Liberty Party in our land would be to sell in question the intelligence and patriotism of the American people.
Resolved, That a majority of the community are men of upright principles, and when rightly informed will go right.
Monson, Aug. 30th, 1845.

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For Clerk of Courts.
Wm. E. Goodnow of Norway.

in which, Messrs. G. F. Talbot, S. Kelley, Peter Talbot, Dea. Allen, and C. C. Cone, participated.
Resolved, That in the prosecution of the A. S. enterprise, we have nothing to hope from either the Whig or Democratic parties in aid of its final triumph.
The Convention was also appropriately and ably addressed by Messrs. T. T. Stone, W. A. Crocker, and H. Reynolds, and all agreed that it was one of the most interesting and spirited meetings we had ever attended.
The following Resolution was adopted with entire unanimity of feeling and great satisfaction.
Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of our candidate for Governor of this State, Hon. SAMUEL FESSENDEN, and pledge ourselves to employ all proper and honorable means for his election. C. C. CONE, Secretary.
August 28, 1845.
At Pembroke, 26th inst., Dea. Peter Talbot was nominated as a candidate for Senator for the Eastern Senatorial District.
At the Liberty Convention at Whitneyville, on Friday, Aug. 29th, Richard C. Campbell was nominated as a candidate for Senator for the Middle District, and Zenas Wheeler for Representative for the Machias district.
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THE STANDARD.
HALLOWELL, ME. SEPT. 4, 1845.
Liberty Nominations.
FOR GOVERNOR,
SAMUEL FESSENDEN,
OF PORTLAND.
For Representative to Congress.
1st Dist. THEODORE STEVENS.
Senators.
1st Dist. THEODORE WELLS, Wells.
GILBERT TARBOW, Hollis.
NATHANIEL LORD, Lebanon.
County Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD SMITH, Alfred.
County Commissioner.
HUMPHREY SMALL.
Kennebec—Senators.
DEXTER BALDWIN,
EUSEBIUS HALE,
BARNABAS S. SPRINGER.
County Attorney.
ZERA WASHBURN.
County Treasurer.
STEPHEN SEWALL.
County Commissioners.
MOSES HANSCOM.
Somerset—Senators.
STEPHEN WILLIAMSON,
JAMES BOWEN.
County Treasurer.
RUFUS BISBY.
County Attorney.
JUDAH McLELLAN.
Clerk of Courts.
JOHN S. LYNDE.
County Commissioners.
WILLIAM E. FOLSON,
ALEXANDER PLUMMER,
JOSEPH MERRILL.
Hancock—Senator.
STEPHEN WARDWELL.
County Commissioner.
MARK E. SAUNDERS.
County Treasurer.
NEWTON STORER.
Lincoln—Senators.
SAMUEL PICKARD,
ABNER RICE,
JOHN HINKLEY,
ROBERT MURRAY.
Treasurer.
JOHN M. BAILEY, Jr.
County Commissioners.
JOTHAM DONNELL,
WILLIAM WHITE,
NATHANIEL GOULD.
Clerk of Courts.
SYDNEY B. CUSHMAN.
County Attorney.
DANIEL F. HARDING.
Penobscot—Senators.
WILLIAM F. M. REED,
LEVI MOULTON,
SIMON BUTTERS.
County Attorney.
ALBERT G. WAKEFIELD.
County Commissioner.
LUTHER HARMON.
County Treasurer.
WILLIAM H. DOW.
Cumberland—Senators.
NATHANIEL PEASE,
JOHN HANCOCK,
SARGENT SHAW,
THOMAS HASKELL.
County Attorney.
OBEDIAH G. COOK.
County Treasurer.
ZADOC HUMPHREY.
County Commissioner.
DANIEL HALL.
Clerk of Courts.
ALBERT LEONARD.
Waldo—For Senators.
JONATHAN FOGG of Monville,
JOHN HARMON of Thorndike,
EZRA COBB of Camden.
For County Treasurer.
WILLIAM O. POOR of Belfast.
For County Commissioner.
JOHN McLUKE of Waldo.
For Clerk of Courts.
WILLIAM H. HUNT of Liberty.
For County Attorney.
WOODBURY DAVIS of Brooks.
Piscataquis—Senators.
DAVID SHEPHERD of Sebec.
For County Attorney.
JOSHUA JORDAN of Monson.
For County Commissioners.
NIMROD HINDS of Dover,
OZIAS BLANCHARD of Blanchard,
PHINEAS TOLMAN of Milo.
For Clerk of Courts.
BENJAMIN B. VAUGHAN of Foxcroft.
For County Treasurer.
S. LONGLEY of Dover.
Franklin—Senator.
CHRISTOPHER DYER.
For Clerk of Courts.
ABIAL WALKER.
For County Attorney.
ELNATHAN POPE.
For County Treasurer.
PETER R. TUFTS.
For County Commissioner.
JOSEPH ADDISON.
Oxford—Senators.
ZURY ROBINSON,
JOHN PIKE,
JACOB BRADBURY.
For Clerk of Courts.
WILLIAM E. GOODNOW.
For County Treasurer.
ELISHA MORSE.
For County Commissioner.
FRANCIS HAMLIN.
Washington—Senators.
East Dist. PETER TALBOT.
Mid. Dist. RICHARD C. CAMPBELL.
For County Commissioner.
NATHANIEL LAMB.
For County Treasurer.
WILLIAM A. CROCKER.

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5. Resolved, That the Liberty Party men of Lincoln County see with great satisfaction the proposition for a great Eastern Convention to be held at Boston the coming autumn, and that we will send to it a liberal delegation.
6. Resolved, That the object of the Liberty Party is, by lawful and constitutional means to make liberty the object of the government, the voice of the laws, and the spirit of the people.
7. Resolved, That slavery does exist, and that our government does not leave it to State protection. That we have asked each of the great parties in turn (as they had it in their power) to withhold their fostering care, that they have answered us by accepting more power at the hands of slavery as the price of greater protection. Able speeches were made by Gen. Fessenden, Mr. Willey and others.
FRIDAY, A. M. Lincoln County Anti-Slavery Society met according to previous call. John Hinkley Esq. of Georgetown in the chair. On motion, Rev. Joseph Garland, Rev. Lemuel Trott and Abel F. Farrar were chosen a Committee of Arrangements.
The committee reported the following resolutions:
1. Resolved, That every man who votes for slaveholders, or pro-slavery parties, forfeits his claim to the character of a consistent christian.
2. Resolved, That the professed religion, which cannot be openly and vigorously enlisted against Slavery, is not the religion of Jesus Christ, and ought to be universally repudiated as spurious.
3. Resolved, That all the ministers in this County be requested to preach on the moral principles, which must control the people at the ballot-box.
The above resolutions were vigorously sustained by our ministering brethren from various sections of the County. Lewis Clarke added much to the interest of the meeting, by his thrilling anecdotes and tales of the evils of slavery. These meetings were nobly attended by our citizens, and from the neighboring towns. Our cause never gained such a hold upon the feelings of the people as at present,—all seemed to feel that the subject demanded their attention, and should receive it. I doubt not our Liberty vote will be doubled, and let me say, Mr. Clarke has done more to turn the minds of the people, than all the lectures we have ever had. The people felt they could believe him, because he had experienced all he said, and may God give him great success in his labors. As an evidence of the feeling, in Woolwich the people contributed \$19 for Mr. Clarke which was far beyond our expectations.
Society adjourned sine die.
JOHN P. E. CURTIS, Secretary.

For the Liberty Standard.
PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.
We must condense the proceedings of this county meeting in order to insert them this week. It was held according to notice, Aug. 27. Dea. Muzzy of Monson Chairman, Messrs. Jordan and Vaughan secs. A committee of assignments, another on resolutions, and another on nominations, was chosen.—All persons in attendance were invited to take part in the deliberations. The convention was entertained with remarks by Dea. Low of Guilford and J. Curtis Esq. of Bangor. In the afternoon an excellent list of candidates was chosen which will be found in its place.
Dr. J. Jordan, B. B. Vaughan and Ezra Kimball, were chosen a county committee.—The following resolutions were discussed and adopted.
Resolved, That the success with which a directing and an overruling Providence has thus far crowned the efforts of the friends of the slave, while it is eminently calculated to animate us with courage, and to incite us to persevering efforts, should not fail to awaken our gratitude and to inspire our trust.
Resolved, That to doubt the final ascendancy of the principles of the Liberty Party in our land would be to sell in question the intelligence and patriotism of the American people.
Resolved, That a majority of the community are men of upright principles, and when rightly informed will go right.
Monson, Aug. 30th, 1845.

For the Liberty Standard.
Washington County Liberty Convention.
The Convention was called to order at Pembroke, Aug. 26, by Peter Talbot, Esq., of East Machias, when W. A. Crocker, Esq., of Machias, was called to the Chair, and C. C. Cone, Secretary.
Prayer by Rev. T. T. Stone.
Wm. A. Crocker was then nominated as a candidate for County Treasurer, and Nathl. Lamb for County Commissioner, by a unanimous vote.
A Committee was raised consisting of P. Talbot, Esq., of East Machias, W. A. Crocker, Esq., and S. Leighton, Jr., of Pembroke.
A Committee of arrangements for celebrating the first of August next, was appointed consisting of S. Kelley, Esq., of Calais, Dr. Burke, and N. Lamb of Milltown.
The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to attend the Great Convention at Boston, in October next, viz: P. Talbot, W. A. Crocker, C. C. Cone, G. F. Talbot, S. Kelley, T. D. Smith, Rev. T. T. Stone, and Dr. Burke.
The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, after a very interesting discussion

We ask for the following a candid consideration. It is from a distinguished citizen, whose opinions all are accustomed to respect, and who knows whereof he here affirms.
EDITOR.
TO THE ELECTORS OF MAINE.
FELLOW CITIZENS:—The Liberty party have presented for your consideration, Hon. SAMUEL FESSENDEN of Portland, as a candidate for the office of governor; and it is needful that we should do more than present his name to secure your suffrages? Gen. Fessenden is a native son of Maine—and one of her noblest sons—he has always resided here and is generally known through the State; and it is only necessary to know him, to know that he is eminently qualified for that office. In intellect and learning, Gen. F. occupies a high place among the great men of the land;—and these powers he has consecrated to the good of his fellow-men. He is amiable and condescending in his manners and entirely devoid of ostentation and display; a gentleman of unbending honor and integrity, and a worthy professor of christianity. In a word, he is an enlightened patriot and philanthropist—his ear and hand are ever open to the cry of the suffering and the claims of the needy.
Do you object that he is not a Whig? But he is a Whig in every thing valuable to our country and to man, implied by that designation; and surely you cannot object that he is an Abolitionist, for what party has made louder professions and higher pretensions to this distinction, than the Whigs of Maine?
Do you object that he is not a Democrat? But he is a Democrat in the largest and best import of that term, and is now exerting the powers of his capacious mind in carrying out the great principles of civil freedom, upon which our National Government and Union are founded; principles which contemplate the equal and common right of all to the blessings and immunities of civil liberty. Object to Gen. F. that he is not a Democrat!—point me then to a man in the State who is a Democrat. It is true he is an Abolitionist, but he is an Abolitionist because he is a Democrat—and to allow this objection to prevail, is virtually to disclaim your own professions.
I need not call upon the Liberty party to give Gen. F. their votes. They will give him their full and undivided support, for he is the embodiment of Liberty principles; and any party might well be proud of such a candidate. I call then upon Whigs, Democrats, and Liberty men, to give their suffrages to Gen. Fessenden for Governor of the State.—His election to that office would not be less honorable to the State of Maine, than to him; for while it would be expressive of the confidence in his talents and character, it would be a noble expression of regard for liberty and our free Constitution; at the same time it would be invaluable as a significant testimony against slavery, that vile institution, which is now shaking this whole nation, and which will not cease to disgrace and disturb our country, until liberty is "proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof."
HANCOCK.

SOMERSET.
The meeting in that county was large and interesting. The first day was rainy, the second fair but chilly, and the farmers were in the midst of their wheat harvest, much of which was suffering, yet the people were out in large numbers, amounting as was estimated, to 400. The meeting on the second day was held in a very beautiful grove, which would have been exceedingly delightful had the weather been a little warmer; and as for the refreshment table, that has not been exceeded for plain good taste in any other country. The convention was favored with the aid of a good number of good ministers, who had not the fear of politicians before their eyes, but who call earnestly on the people to "execute justice and judgment in the land," then do themselves as they enjoy on others to do. The cause in that county has a strong hold, and promises to be first triumphant there.—The remarks of Mr. Kerr, of Alabama, added much to the interest of the meetings.
A call was made for that "Ballot-box without a bottom" which last year was so celebrated in that county, but no account could be given of it. The whigs ought to have made their will and bequeathed that box to the Liberty party of the county. It is to be hoped it may yet be found and carefully preserved as a memorial of their assault on the freedom of elections in 1844.
The Discussion.—At the close of the convention, it was stated by some one that Esq. Morrill, late a leading democrat in that section, now of Mt. Vernon, was present; and that, while he did not challenge a discussion, he would not decline it should a meeting be held in the evening for that purpose, which was agreed to. We went chiefly to gratify a curiosity to see an oily democrat defend his party on the matter of slavery, and such a defence! He boldly declared that his party had gone no farther in favor of slavery than the constitution required!—that the Florida war was necessary and just, and the \$40,000,000 was well laid out!—that the democrats voted to censure Mr. Adams only when his passionate recklessness required it (his offense was simply offering a petition)—that he was willing slaveholders should hold the offices if they would act as nobly as they had done hitherto—and that the democrats were noble fellows, etc. etc. But the burden of his efforts was detraction of the liberty party and of liberty men. The merits of any essential principle at issue he knew too much to touch, or to meet fair argument, but his whole object evidently was to hold the democrats in Madison in the traces by artfully perverting, misstating or denying the most notorious facts. As a specimen of democratic policy, his course was highly instructive. But the honest democrats in that town will learn the truth, then they will see the difference between a servile, woman-whipping dough-facian and true democracy. They are learning the base impositions that are played upon them, and that lesson will need to be learned but once.

Most encouraging information comes to us from different parts of the State. Please give us immediate returns. Make no compromise. Look carefully to your ballots. You will hear from Vermont next week.
Have the Liberty men done all they would before the 8th of Sept.? Are they sure that every man willing to vote for liberty will be at the polls? It is truly gratifying that so much activity is seen in all parts of the State. Let it be increased. Is every town supplied with ballots?

LIBERTY AGAIN MOBBED DOWN!
Cassius M. Clay's Press stopped!!
Another American Press has been silenced! bidden to speak for liberty! C. M. Clay triumphs! Kentucky "chivalry" mobs a sick man! think a' that.
A history of the conflict between liberty and slavery in Kentucky, ('Ashland is there') to the assembling of that large meeting which decreed and executed the overthrow of Mr. Clay's press, which was on Monday. On Thursday preceding a meeting was held, at which Mr. Clay's eloquent answer to the committee was read. The Louisville Journal, whose editor was present, says:
"During the whole forenoon of to-day the popular excitement was very high. Many anticipated the meeting of 3 P. M. would Clay, in anticipation of such an attempt made (being too sick to sit up for any great length of time) a bed to be occupied by him during the day. At 3 P. M. I went to the Court House and found it full. Beverly Hicks was in the chair. Mr. Waters, in behalf of the Committee reported C. M. Clay's letter, and were read by the Hon. T. F. Marshall and unanimously adopted. The preamble was a warm rejoinder to Clay's preamble. The resolution was that a mass meeting of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette be held at the Court House, on Monday next, at eleven o'clock A. M. for the adoption of such measures as may be deemed expedient. The adjournment was quiet.
The meeting of Monday will be tremendous. What it will do I am of course unable to say. It may postpone ultimate action, but I think the almost universal impression is that it will resolve itself into a committee for the redress of grievances and demolish the "True American" office, though every body understands that the editor will have to be killed first, and that he is somewhat difficult to kill."
On Saturday Mr. Clay issued an address to the people of Lexington and Fayette county, stating in a conciliatory manner his plan of emancipation, which was indeed crude and impracticable enough, but perhaps as good as should have been expected of a sick man under the circumstances, but it had no favorable effect.
On Sunday he issued another handbill, stating that he had had a typhoid fever for 33 days, and that his brain had been much affected. He stated that his language had been grossly misrepresented, and that he was now too ill to move a hand. The Louisville Journal says:
"On Sunday evening, Mr. Clay, who it was understood, was too ill to sit up in his bed, and, in fact, so ill, that, even his ultimate recovery was considered doubtful, had a large number of loaded muskets and other deadly weapons, with which he had intended to defend his office, removed from that building.—On Sunday night the alarm throughout Lexington was very considerable on account of the fact that the knowledge of what was transpiring was said to have reached a portion of the population that should have been kept in ignorance of it. Many fancied that they saw symptoms of insubordination; and patrols were kept up throughout the city during the night."
On Monday morning Mr. Clay put forth another handbill, stating that some articles which had given offence were not written by himself—that he had long been sick—that hereafter he would limit the range of discussion, and not publish antislavery in his paper again until he could take the sole charge of it. We rejoice that these concessions were rejected by the people, for that released him from any obligations arising from them.—Made under such circumstances, he should not be held responsible for them.
At 11 o'clock the thousands collected in Lexington met in the Court House yard, chose Walter Bullock, president, and Benj. Grant, secretary. Thomas F. Marshall then read a long address which he had written in the name of a committee previously appointed.—The great object of the address appears to have been to exasperate the populace against Mr. C. by charging him with being one of the abolitionists, who "exhort the slaves to insurrection." To show this, garbled extracts from his writings were made.
The address was unanimously adopted, together with the following resolutions:
1st. That no Abolition Press ought to be tolerated in Kentucky, and none shall be in this City or its vicinity.
2d. That if the office of the "True American" be surrendered peaceably, no injury shall be done to the building or other property. The presses and printing apparatus shall be carefully packed up and sent out of the State, subject then to Mr. C. M. Clay's order.
3d. That if resistance be offered, we will force the office at all hazards, and destroy the nuisance.
4th. That if an attempt be made to revive the paper here, we will again assemble.
5th. That we hope C. M. Clay will be advised. For by our regard to our wives, our children, our homes, our property

J. B. Clay was appointed, unanimously, to act as Secretary.

On motion of Maj. W. R. McKee, it was then

Resolved, That the Committee hold itself responsible for any thing which might be lost or destroyed, whilst the Committee were performing the duty assigned to them.

On motion of R. Higgins,

Resolved, That James Virden and Jos. Scruggs, be appointed to take down the press, and Messrs Cunningham and Harvey, to put up the type, and that Messrs. Ennis, Barlow, Jovitt, Beard, Stewart, Robinson, McGowan, Oltham and Marsh, to assist them.

On motion of F. Telford,

Resolved, That the Secretary take a list of the property containing the private papers of the Editor of the "True American," by unanimous resolution, was sent to his house.

The Committee not being able to accomplish the duty assigned by 2 o'clock, the hour to which the meeting had adjourned, Messrs. R. Higgins, T. S. Redd, Macy, T. Wais, Dr. Darby, B. Robinson and J. B. Clay were deputed to report progress to the meeting.

After which, all the type, presses, and other articles belonging to the office, were sent to the Railroad office, to be shipped beyond the limits of the State, to the order of C. M. Clay.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, Chairman.
J. B. CLAY, Sec'y.

This was one of the most dastardly and infamous acts ever committed,—an act which is to bring upon our country another tide of scorn from a gazing world. The brave man who is the victim of slavery's malice had fully armed himself and his premises for that defence which the country refused him, but disease had unnerved his arm, fired his brain, and laid him helpless—probably upon his dying bed.

Will the North see that great-hearted man fall—and liberty fall with him, with that besotted servility which has hitherto so generally prevailed? Will it never awake? Had Ohio, for instance, given her electoral vote for liberty last year, C. M. Clay would probably have been undisturbed and slavery retiring before his power.

Freemen of Maine! You have power in your ballots to avenge peacefully the overthrow of Mr. Clay, to encourage his friends, drive back the slave power, and raise bleeding Freedom from the dust. Will you not now throw off the trammels of pro-slavery partyism, and SPEAK at your place of power as becometh freemen? When will you do it if not now?

WHERE WAS HENRY CLAY?

Thousands will ask this question while reflecting on the difficulties through which Cassius has passed, and the overthrow of Freedom at his (Henry's) own door. The country was told last year that he was an enemy of slavery and a reliable friend of liberty.—His influence among his neighbors is very great; Cassius was a relative and had ever been his firm supporter;—he was now sick and needed a powerful friend. In him the freedom of the Press was forcibly assailed, and he needed support in that dark and fearful hour. Where was Henry Clay?

Answer. He had been up to that hour, wholly silent on the great question of liberty in his State, so far as appears; and on Saturday, two days before he fled from the State, travelled on the sabbath, and reached the White Sulphur Springs in Va., leaving Liberty and his kinsman to a common fate! His own son, who, we are told, resides with him in the house, was secretary of the mob of 60 who entered the office;—indeed the whole procedure bears the marks of Henry's skill as advisor.

A pretense was set up that he went to the springs for his health, but evidently without the least foundation.

The following is from Boston Atlas:—

Extract of a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, from a friend at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, dated the 21st inst:—

"The great statesman of the West, Henry Clay, arrived at this place this evening, and has taken lodgings for the remainder of the watering season. HE LOOKS WELL, and appears to be in his usual good spirits. He came rather unexpectedly."

A letter appears in the Richmond Enquirer, dated at the White Sulphur Springs, Aug. 23, saying:—

"Mr. Clay arrived here last night. He looks very well,—rather older than when I last saw him,—but he has fattened, and seems to be in fine health, but not good spirits."

Can any man doubt that Henry Clay left Lexington on Saturday, the 16th, solely because the "worth and respectability" of Lexington had decreed the destruction of Cassius Clay's paper on Monday the 18th, and he dared neither to oppose them nor join them?

By the following it appears that even Virginia whigs censure him for meanly deserting his friend in time of need.

Mr. Clay.—A letter writer in the National Intelligencer represents Mr. Clay's visit to the White Sulphur as "very apropos," because John Tyler and Andrew Stevenson happened to be there at the time of his visit! Better have been at Ashland.—*Richmond Whig*, Aug. 23.

Lewis Clark at Chesterville.

A friend has sent us an account of his very effective labors there, only the substance of which we can now give for want of room.—At Keith's Mills notice was given for him on the sabbath, and also for a noted female preacher, which drew out a large number of people from that and other towns. The woman then very properly gave way for Clark, who spoke with great effect. In the evening he spoke at the centre, where notice had also been given for a new preacher, who gave the time to Clark. The people were so much pleased that they turned out to hear him again on Wednesday evening, and on Tuesday evening again at Keith's Mills, and, says the writer, "such excitement on abolition I have never seen here before. Some that I have already seen have repeatedly declared that they would never go with the old parties again."

We understand the people of Franklin county are intending to secure 5 or 6 weeks labor from Clark in the fall. No better plan could be adopted.

CITIZENS OF MAINE, LOOK AT THIS!!!

We are informed by letter from a gentleman in Bucksport, that on Friday evening, 29th inst., there was found the effigy of a man hung by a whip 50 feet high upon the main liberty pole in that village, dressed for the chain gang, and labelled in large letters, "JAMES BIRNEY'S DOOM."

The writer says, "there is as yet some doubt as to whom this honor belongs; several democrats have claimed it, and many whigs said they would for a small sum." The whigs that day, the writer says, are supposed to have gained some renown by mutilating the notices for a meeting of the Liberty Association.

And have we come to this? We ask the people of Maine to reflect on that scene.—Think of the pure, generous, patriotic James G. Birney hanging in effigy 50 feet in the air, dressed for a chain gang!! How does it look? We are ashamed for our State, and for that beautiful village; and we appeal to the people of Maine to say, at the ballot-box, what they think of such desperate baseness. Lying and forgery it seems were not enough—now we have hanging in effigy!

LIBERTY MEN!—ARE YOU READY FOR NEXT MONDAY?—Are you sure that EVERY LIBERTY VOTER will beat the polls with a ballot? Is there not ONE more voter in your town who might be convinced of his duty to vote for FREEDOM? Let not a SINGLE VOTE BE LOST to the slaves by the apathy of his professed friends—here is our danger. **BE ACTIVE!!!**

INDIGNATION MEETINGS.

In many places public meetings are called to give expression to the sentiments which swell the bosoms of freemen at the overthrow of the True American. This is as it should be, and we hope such will be held in Maine. But the ballot-box is the best place to SPEAK on this matter, and our elections are just in time. Ballots speak louder than resolutions. Hear an Appeal from a friend of Liberty in Lexington, Ky., from the midst of the battle field. Can you resist it? In a letter in the Cin. Herald the writer says:

"Say to your liberty friends in Ohio, Organize, Organize, Organize! The more active you are there, THE BETTER FOR US HERE. Every effort put forth by you, every VOTE cast for Liberty, hastens the downfall of Slavery. Never was there a greater responsibility resting upon the Liberty men of the free states than now; and as one of the anti-slavery men of the slave states, I MOST EARNESTLY BEG OF THEM AGAIN TO BUCKLE ON THEIR ARMOR AND FIGHT THE GOOD FIGHT FOR LIBERTY!"

Remember This.—The mob that assaulted C. M. Clay's press was composed of whigs and democrats indiscriminately. The Lexington Observer, whig paper, corroborates the statement that "the meeting was called and held without distinction of parties;" and the Washington Union says that "of the committee of 60 we understand FORTY-FOUR WERE WHIGS."

BASENESS EXTRA. The "Union"—the slaveholding organ of a national slaveholding democracy, charges Cassius M. Clay with cowardice in yielding, as he did, to his enemies. It doubtless requires about the same degree of courage to kick a sick man that it does to mob one.

GRATIFYING FROM C. M. CLAY.—By the latest accounts it is stated that Mr. Clay is recovering from his sickness. This will afford great joy to every free heart in the land. We hope he will not take a step till his health is fully established, then with good advice go forward. The Baltimore Visitor thinks he will not go to Cincinnati, but start his paper again in Lexington.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The proceedings of that County Convention came too late for our paper this week. It was held at Windham, Aug. 27th, JOHN HANCOCK, president, Messrs. Parsons and Hanson, secretaries. The list of sterling candidates nominated will be found in its place. The resolutions must be deferred till next week, except the two following. Bear in mind that Gen. Fessenden is familiarly known in that county.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the nomination of the Hon. SAMUEL FESSENDEN of Portland, for the office of governor, and we confidently commend him to our fellow citizens as a gentleman eminently qualified by his integrity and philanthropy, great talents and experience, and elevated christian character, for the responsible office of chief magistrate of this State.

Resolved, That having the fullest confidence in the gentlemen who have been nominated by this Convention for the different county offices, we commend them to the support of our fellow citizens.

The Secretaries add: "the Convention throughout was large and deeply interesting, and we trust profitable. We believe that a new impulse has been given to the glorious cause of emancipation in old Cumberland—that the people are becoming aroused to a sense of their duty to support their rights at the ballot-box against the aggressions of slaveholding usurpation."

C. G. PARSONS, } Secretaries.
NOAH HANSON, }

We invite particular attention to the correspondence with the American Board. Read it all. Important results are to come from it, which all should understand. Abolitionists have been severely blamed for finding fault with that Board—now they wish candidly to show their reasons. Other articles are to follow.

ILLINOIS.—The editor of the Western Citizen says:

Having visited most parts of the State, and attended all the State and County Conventions, we are prepared to report progress.—Our Conventions have never as bright and our prospects were never as bright and are in every direction, are wide awake and are preparing to make a more successful onset, and to cast a much larger vote in the State than we have ever cast.

Remember the county convention at Gardiner, on Friday, 10 o'clock A. M.

Will whig papers please copy! The senior editor of the Louisville Journal (Whig) says:

"We left Lexington before the holding of the two o'clock meeting, but we learn that it was quite large. Old Governor Metcalf addressed it in a fiery and eloquent speech of an hour and a half, triumphantly vindicating the Whig party against the charge sometimes brought against it, by some of the vilest of its opponents, of being leagued with the Abolitionists."

That Whig beauty, Milton Brown of Tennessee, author of the joint resolution adopted by Congress for the Annexation of Texas, has been re-elected to the House of Representatives—as proof, we suppose, that the Whig party is opposed to Annexation!—H. Freeman.

News Items.

Destruction of the Iron Steamship Bangor by Fire.

By the eastern papers we learn that this large steamer was entirely consumed by fire on her first trip from Boston to Bangor, with in sight of Castine, on Sunday, P. M. The fire broke out near the chimney, and spread with great rapidity through the vessel, which run into Dark Harbor on Long Island, in Islesboro. No lives were lost, but the ship, (no insurance) and nearly all of a valuable cargo were totally destroyed. The cause of the fire is not stated, and it probably need not be, for it is said that her deck beams rested on the boiler, and were fitted to it!

RUNAWAY SLAVES.—There has been great complaint of late in this vicinity by owners who are constantly missing their slaves. We understand that no less than 11 have left their masters in this City, and about as many more have absented themselves from the farmers living in this County within the last ten days or two weeks; it is believed that the most of them have been enticed off by Abolitionists, and that they have gone through the "underground railway;" via Alton and Chicago, to the Canadas. Five negro men, belonging to a gentleman in this city, were in the act of decamping night before last, but before they were quite ready to start their intentions were discovered, and they were all arrested and placed in the County jail for safe keeping.—Yesterday a planter for Tennessee left here on the steamer Hanibal with twelve, whom he purchased and delivered from confinement in the County jail. There are at present over twenty of the same stripe, and who are confined for the same offences, viz: that of running away, in jail.—*St. Louis New Era*.

GERMANY.—One of the most remarkable characteristics of Germany, at the present time, (says a correspondent of the Observer), is its tendency to unity. I do not speak of political unity under one and the same government. I speak only of the tendency to moral and intellectual unity. These millions of men who have the same language, aim to establish among themselves, if possible, harmony of views and feelings. They desire to form a public spirit, a national sentiment, combining all that is true, noble and generous, which they now separately possess.—*N. Y. Telegraph*.

PERSECUTION IN SYRIA.—The Missionary Herald, just issued, contains a deeply interesting communication from Mr. Bliss, giving an account of a late outbreak of persecution in Trebizond. The first open act was the refusal of Christian burial, with circumstances of great indignity, to the body of a woman whose husband and sons were friends of "the new way." Simultaneously with this event, a letter came from the Patriarch, "prohibiting all intercourse with the evangelical Armenians, in the way of trade, conversation, or even in giving or receiving salutation in the streets. Those of them who were occupying hired houses or shops, were to be thrust out, if possible; and every other similar method of injuring and harassing them was to be diligently employed." These commands are promptly executed.—*Telegraph*.

Fifty artillerists have been detailed from West Point for Texas, and are ordered to New York harbor to make preparations for sailing. The detachment are in the city, we believe under the command of Lieut. Howe. The call was unexpected, and is said not to give satisfaction in consequence of certain abridgement of privileges.—*New York Express*.

AHEAD OF THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The St. Louis papers are felicitating themselves upon the prospect that when the magnetic telegraph is completed from Washington to their city, they will be able to report the speeches in Congress a few minutes before they are delivered, in consequence of the difference of longitude between the two places.

A nephew of the famous Marshal Blucher, whose opportune arrival on the field of Waterloo changed the fate of the day, is said to earn his precarious living by soliciting charity through the streets of Paris. The *Courrier de Etats Unis*, in the correspondence of which paper we find this fact mentioned, says that he is blind, and is conducted through the city by a dog, which he holds by a lash.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.—In our columns to-day will be found an important proclamation by Gov. Wright. It will be perceived, that in view of the series of violations of law and defiance of the constituted authorities, resulting in the murder of a valuable citizen and faithful public officer, which had signalled the course of events in Delaware county, and in conformity with the provisions of the Act of April last, it proclaims and declares the county of Delaware to be in state of insurrection.

The series of violations of law, and combinations to resist and defy the execution of process, are set forth with great clearness and force.

We do not doubt that vigorous acts will follow this proclamation. Adjutant-general Farrington proceeded yesterday afternoon, in the steamboat via Catskill, to Delhi, and will see personally that its requirements are promptly carried out.—*Alb. Argus*.

ANTI-RENT TROUBLES.—A letter addressed to a gentleman of Albany, dated Aug. 21st says:

"A posse is here to-day from Delaware, assisted by a Schoharie posse, making arrests of men supposed to have been present at the murder of STEELE. Thirteen men were taken in this county yesterday."

Elder Himes delivered his farewell sermon in the Miller Tabernacle, Boston, on Sunday last, and at the close gave notice, with tears in his eyes, that the building would be appropriated to other uses than public worship.—We understand that the building is to be metamorphosed into an opera house and concert room, and that workmen will forthwith commence fitting it up for the purpose above named.—The sceptre has departed from Judah.—*Eagle*.

The Salem Register says, samples of sole leather enclosed in a letter, have been sent from Ohio to Danvers, by Uncle Sam's Mail.

Democracy is it?

"We wish to be understood in this matter, The advanced citizens of Ohio were in the act of aiding the slaves of Virginia to escape—mark it, they were on Ohio soil, and beyond the reach of Virginia laws—most likely they were not even guilty of the breach of any law of their own State."—*Cincinnati Enq.*

Beautiful Democracy! And as consistent as beautiful. Swearing that all men are born equal, and then praying about the human property of these Virginians! "Stealing their property!" So, if you were among those unfortunate Americans now held as slaves in Northern Africa, as property under the laws of its States, you would think it stealing, if an American captain should pick you up out of the little boat in which you were striving to escape! "Stealing their property!" and yet, "most likely were not even guilty of the breach of any law of their own State?" What not if they were stealing property?

And it is a Democracy, a daring fulminator of anathemas against Despotisms, who thus adopts the ideas and slang of the meanest species of Despotism in the world! Pure, precious, clear-sighted, warm-hearted high-minded Democracy, with a chain in one hand and a whip in the other, how beautifully does it illustrate thy motto—*Equal and Exact Justice to all men!*

CHIVALRY.—While Clay's True American was going on with apparent success, the press of Kentucky was generally silent in relation to its course, or if any paper ventured to find fault, its language was guarded, its censure restrained. Now that it is overthrown, and its conductor is helpless, every paper we receive from the State in exchange, except two, is unsparing in its denunciation, and full of rejoicing at the bravery and cool determination evinced by the mob.—*Herald*.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR EXCITEMENT.—The New Orleans Tropic of the 21st, has the following paragraph:

"Pork, &c.—Uncle Sam is forcing up prices in certain articles here, and the speculators are looking out for 'number one.' Mess pork has gone up to \$16, the asking price yesterday, and prime to \$13. Beans, on which Uncle Sam intends to feed his troops, have gone up to six and seven dollars, and hay is upward. 'It's an ill wind,' &c. Huzza for Texas."

Great Convention

OF THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY IN THE EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES.

It having been deemed advisable, after a free consultation among the friends of freedom, to hold a Convention for the promotion of the cause, to be composed of Delegates from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the undersigned do, therefore, cordially invite the friends of Liberty, in those States, who are determined to employ their elective franchise for the abolition of American slavery, to assemble, one and all, in the city of Boston, on Wednesday, the first day of October, 1845, at ten o'clock, A. M., to devise means for the advancement of the cause of human freedom in the United States. It would be gratifying to us to welcome to our deliberations on the occasion, delegations from other States not specially designated in this invitation. The Convention will continue its sessions two or three days.

MASSACHUSETTS.

William Jackson, John G. Whitier, Joshua Leavitt, James G. Carter, Dexter S. King, Charles Forster, S. P. Andrews, Henry B. Stanton, J. R. Barbour, Lucius Boltwood, W. G. Stirling, J. P. Williston, A. W. Thayer, George Bradburn,

Samuel Fessenden, S. M. Pond, Austin Wiley, Stephen Sewall, D. Farnsworth, A. Drummond, J. E. Godfrey, A. G. Wakefield, Geo. A. Thatcher,

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LATER FROM MEXICO.

Letters and papers from Mexico, says the Union, were received at Washington on Sunday Evening, via Pensacola, at the Department of State.

By them it appears that the Mexican Executive has recommended to Congress, a DECLARATION OF WAR against the U. States whenever Texas assents to annexation, or the United States troops shall have entered the Texan territory.

"The Government continues to prepare the most efficient measures for recovering Texas, and for placing the nation in the attitude most proper for it."

A proposition was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Finance, for a law empowering the government to contract a loan of fifteen millions of dollars, either at home or abroad.

The report accompanying the proposition, (which we have not room to insert,) intimates that the funds are to be raised by extraordinary means—that is, by force.

By the Steamer Water Witch at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, accounts from the latter city to August 5th are received. At that date War had not been declared, and the impression was, that it would not be, but that the most effective means would be taken for the recovery and occupation of Texas. It was said that ten thousand troops were on their march for the frontier. The public enthusiasm, throughout Mexico was very high and Mexicans of all grades, and among them retired military men, such as Gen. Almonte, Ex President Canalejo, &c., coming forward in crowds and offering their services to the government. The Norfolk Herald publishes a letter from an officer of the United States Ship St. Mary's, dated Galveston, (Texas,) August 7th, from which we make the following extract:

"I have learned that the Mexicans have an army of quite 20,000 men. No doubt our people think that 1500 men are sufficient to eat up Mexico, castles and all, but it will be found that the drilled Mexican soldiers are any thing but contemptible foes. The greatest source of apprehension to our army, however, is from the Comanche Indians, a fierce and warlike tribe in the very heart of Texas, and excited against us they would prove a most distressing enemy."

IOWA.—The people of Iowa have a second time voted not to come into the Union, as a State under the act of the last session of Congress. They object to the limits prescribed to the State in that act.

THE WATER CURE.—We learn from the Springfield Republican, that there are now more than fifty patients at the hydropathic or water-cure establishment in Brattleborough, which has only been opened this season.—Among those who are trying to rid themselves of some of the "ills flesh is heir to," by this new and popular mode, are Professor Longfellow, the poet, and his wife.

VOTES! VOTES!!

Liberty Votes for Lincoln County, may be obtained by calling at A. F. Farrar's Store, Bath.

The Liberty Minstrel.

This is an admirable book of poetry and music, both of a high order, and should come into general use. Families, Glee Clubs, popular song singers, and every body that loves the music of the soul, will be pleased with it. Price 50 cents.

Remarkable case of Mrs. Hemstreet, of West Troy, N. Y.

The particulars of this case were written out by the attending physician, a gentleman of the highest reputation among the Medical Faculty, and universally esteemed in the community where he lives. Written to the Proprietor under date Jan. 18, 1844.

Mrs. H. was of a very pale complexion and delicate, feeble habit; was attacked six years ago with an ordinary cold, which soon produced a cough and expectoration. In a short time a painful and wasting diarrhoea set in, and of a sudden she reduced her weight. Four months after her first attack, in April following, she began raising blood profusely from her lungs. The cough and expectoration continued, attended with great soreness in the right side of the chest and along the course of the collar bone. The bleeding from the lungs continued to increase in frequency and in quantity until it occurred almost daily. The expectoration began also to change its appearance and assume the character of thin consumptive pus or matter. The least exposure would augment the disease greatly. This state of affairs continued until September last, (1844,) five long years, when she, as a last resort, was desired to use Brinkerhoff's Health Restorative, a mere matter of experiment, and in her case considered by her friends as unsavory and without even a shadow of hope of relief. The almost miraculous result I will here and ever frankly acknowledge and give attestation to. By the first bottle of the Restorative she was much relieved, which was apparent to all her friends; her cough entirely discontinued by the last of November; she only bled once from the lungs after her first attack, and in the following, she began raising blood profusely from her lungs. The cough and expectoration continued, attended with great soreness in the right side of the chest and along the course of the collar bone. The bleeding from the lungs continued to increase in frequency and in quantity until it occurred almost daily. 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Poetry.

RAIN IN SUMMER.

BY RICHARD W. LONGFELLOW.

How beautiful is the rain!
After the dust and heat,
In the broad and fiery street,
In the narrow lane,
How beautiful is the rain!

How it clatters upon the roofs
Like the tramp of hoofs!
How it gushes and struggles out
From the throat of the overflowing spout!
Across the window-pane,
It pours and pours,
And swift and wide,
With a muddy tide,
Like a river down the gutter runs
The rain, the welcome rain!

The sick man from his chamber looks
At the twisted brook;
He can feel the cool
Breath of that little pool;
His fevered brain
Grows calm again,
And he breathes a blessing on the rain.

From the neighboring school
Come the boys,
With more than their wonted noise
And commotion;
And down the wet streets
Sail their mimic fleets,
Till the treacherous pool
Engulfs them in its whirling
And turbulent ocean.

In the country on every side
Where, for and where,
Like a leopard's tawny and spotted hide,
Stretches the plain,
To the dry grass and the drier grain
How welcome is the rain!

In the furrowed land
The toilome and patient oxen stand,
Lifting the yoke—encumbered head—
With their dilated nostrils spread,
They silently huddle
The clover-scented gale,
And the vapors that arise
From the well watered and smoking soil.
For this rest in the furrow after toil,
Their large and lustrous eyes
Seem to thank the Lord,
More than man's spoken word.

Near at hand,
From under the sheltering trees,
The farmer sees
His pastures and his fields of grain,
As they bend their tops
To the numberless beating drops
Of the incessant rain.
He counts the no sin
That he sees therein
Only his own thrift and gain.

These, and far more than these,
The poet sees!
He can behold
Aquarius old
Walking the featureless fields of air;
And, from each ample fold
Of the clouds about him rolled,
Scattering everywhere
The showery rain
As the farmer scatters his grain.

He can behold
Things manifold
That have not yet been wholly told,
Have not been wholly sung or said:
For his thought, which never stops,
Follows the water drops
Down to the graves of the dead,
Down through chasms and gulfs profound
To the dreary fountain-head
Of lakes and rivers under ground;
And, from the bridge of colors seven,
Climbing up once more to heaven,
Opposite the setting sun.

Thus the seer,
With vision clear,
Sees forms appear and disappear,
In the perpetual round of strange
Mutation change
From birth to death, from death to birth;
From earth to heaven, from heaven to earth,
Till glimpses more sublime
Of things unseen before
Veto his wondering eyes reveal!
The universe, as an immeasurable wheel
Turning forevermore
In the rapid and rushing river of Time.

SILENCING A WHIG.

Mr. Coddington, of Illinois, in a letter to the Chicago Citizen, gives the following account of the manner in which he silenced a whig who charged the Liberty party with having elected Polk:

1st. That the issue between the two parties on the subject of Texas, was not Texas or no Texas, but immediate or ultimate annexation. But dropping this and admitting that Texas was the issue, and that the Liberty party had the balance of power and could have elected Clay and have kept out Texas, they were not so guilty as the Whigs. Reason:—It three and two are five, so are two and three five. My friend asserts, Well, then, if the Whig party and the Liberty party added to it, could have elected Clay and have kept out Texas then the Liberty party, and Whig party added, too, could have elected Birney and have kept out Texas. But not only would the Liberty party have kept out Florida as a slave State, and Iowa as a negro oppressing State; it would have abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, the interstate slave trade, slavery in Florida; it would have restored the balances of the Federal Government, divorced it from the support of slavery itself, would have sunk like lead in the mighty waters. What has prevented all this? Why the obstinacy of the Whigs, in bowing down to their Clay idol, and refusing to vote for Birney the just. They then are not only responsible for the annexation of Texas, but for the continuance of slavery itself, (if the exercise of all the rightful powers of government would lead to its overthrow, which who doubts?) But says my whig friend, "you could not expect the Whig party to do any such thing." No, no! The Whig party were so bent on elevating the great duelist, slaveholder, Missouri compromiser, champion of perpetual slavery, to the highest seat in the gift of the people, that they could not vote for the accomplished, noble Birney, the repentant slaveholder, a revenue tariff man, the anti-annexationist, the man who would have all the legitimate powers of government employed to enlarge the area of freedom, and to destroy slavery. If it could not be expected that the Whig party would leave its few dollar and cent questions, to promote the great and unpeppable interests of justice and humanity, how much less ought it to have been expected, that the Liberty party could leave these great fundamental principles to promote the time and space questions of the Whig party. The Liberty party responsible for annexation! Who in the name of the past elected "Tippecanoe and Tyler too?" Do you say he has deceived you? We the Liberty party warned you in 1840, against this man, as a weak, narrow and bigoted slaveholder, we told you that your votes might place him not only where he would have a possible contingency (enhanced by a possible certainty by the age of Harrison), he might be the President of the U. States. That contingency has occurred, and is matter of history.

When Upham was nominated by J. Tyler, to the Secretaryship on account of his known interest in the Texas conspiracy, and ability to consummate it; a Whig Senator confirmed his nomination;—When by act of death God removed that man, and J. C. Calhoun was nominated to consummate the infamous scheme, who but a Whig Senate, with an innocent haste, and, I believe, without a dissenting voice, confirmed the nomination? In the last act of the drama, who had the balance of power but two good and true Whigs? They gave that power to Texas and Slavery. And now the Whigs turn and charge the annexation upon the Liberty party! Shame!—shame!! where is thy blush?

"Democracy"—what is it?

The "Democracy" of the Democratic party, as practically exemplified by the leaders of that party, is a miserable, inconsistent humbug, until to a dog with—much less honest, reflecting men. The N. Y. Tribune has given a pretty good view of this Sham Democracy, in a sketch of the political history of old Father Ritchie, formerly of the "Richmond Enquirer," now of "The Union," the Polk organ at Washington, and for the last twenty years the leading Democrat at the South.

The following is the "essential oil" of the Tribune article; and though we often find the Editor of the Tribune himself widely off the track, we believe these facts in the "democracy" of Mr. Ritchie are alike undisputed and indisputable:

"When it was Democratic to assail Gen. Jackson as utterly unfit for Civil or Political trust, no man assailed him more fiercely than Thomas Ritchie. But when, a few years thereafter, it became Democratic to commend Gen. Jackson as the paragon of Statesmanship and trustworthiness, no man laid it on thicker than Thomas Ritchie.

In 1828, it was Democratic to advocate One Term only for a President, and Mr. Ritchie was very earnest for that. In 1832 and 1840, it was Democratic to support a President for a Second term, and Mr. Ritchie did his utmost to that end.

In 1829-30, it was Democratic to advocate the Nullifying doctrines of Calhoun and Hayne and declare them the very counterpart of the Resolutions of '98," and Mr. Ritchie did this very thoroughly. In 1832-3, it was Democratic to condemn Nullification as utterly inconsistent with orthodox Democracy, and Mr. Ritchie did this quite effectively.

In 1834-5, it was Democratic to praise the Pet Bank System, and no one did it more heartily than Mr. Ritchie. In 1839, it had become Democratic to go the whole hog for the Sub-Treasury and denounce the Pet Bank; and though this was the hardest dose he had yet, Mr. Ritchie gulped it down for Democracy's sake.

Nobody was more ardent than Mr. R. in support of Van Buren while "Democracy" smiled on him; nobody did more to crush Mr. V. when Southern "Democracy" turned against him.

Nay, more: our paragon of Democrats can be on both sides of a vital question at the same time when the interests of "Democracy" require it—can advocate Dorritt for the North and stand fast by Slavery in the South—can sympathize with the victims of "Algerine" tyranny in Rhode Island, but breathe not a whisper of dissatisfaction at the Constitution of his own Virginia which not only denies any vote at all to a poor white man while it allows his rich neighbor a dozen, but actually vests the Political Power of the State in about one-third of its legal voters.

We insist, then, that our veteran cotemporary is the beau ideal of the avowed which passes for Democracy."

The Extent of the Evil.

The number of slaves may be estimated as follows, in the following countries:
In Brazil, 2,500,000
" United States, 2,600,000
" Spanish Colonies, 800,000
" French Colonies, 250,000
" Dutch, Danish, and Swedish Colonies, 100,000
" South American Republics, 400,000
6,650,000

Europe and America contain a population of say 200,000,000. How ridiculous then the idea, that the emancipation of six or seven millions of slaves would produce any derangement in the industrial pursuits of the world! Mr. Calhoun, in his state paper on this subject, talked as if the wealth of all civilized nations depended on the maintenance of slavery—that is, on the enslavement of seven millions of Africans!

Sweden has already passed an ordinance for the abolition of slavery in her colonies. Denmark is about doing the same for her colonies. Public sentiment in Holland is fast ripening on this question. In France, the abolitionists have to contend with strenuous opposition on the part of the Government.—The extinction of slavery in her colonies may be regarded as determined upon, but the Government wishes to reach this object by what some of our philosophers call an inclined plane. There can be no doubt that at an early period, slavery will be terminated in the South American Republics. Our glorious Union, which boasts of its unsurpassed freedom, and Spain and Brazil, the most contemptible Despotisms in the civilized world, are the main pillars of the system of slavery.—The United States occupy a most honorable position. They may be said to be the grand safeguard of slavery. The black cohorts of Oppression gather most trustfully under the broad shadow of their wings. The Boy of Tunis has got the start of us in civilization. Said he the other day in conversation with an anti-slavery missionary—"I have opened the way. I have abolished the sale of slaves, and I will never leave the work of emancipation whilst a slave remains in my dominions. However he is a Mahomedan. We good Christians, have just succeeded in opening an immense market for our human stock which had begun to grow worthless."—Cincinnati Herald.

PEOPLES THE LAND.—It is stated that the amount of money received at the Green Bay, Wisconsin, Land office during the month ending June 30th, for private entries, was fifteen thousand nine hundred and one dollars, forty-five cents!!! And the amount received for the same purpose during the quarter just ended, is forty thousand dollars! Full nineteen is immediately occupied by eastern emigrants.

BATHING FASHIONS.—A correspondent of the Exeter News Letter, writing from Hampton Beach, says:—

Already a Parisian custom is in vogue here. My New England feelings were not a little shocked in walking on the Beach to-day, to witness a party of ladies and gentlemen in a swimming together, though the ladies were dressed in "Turkish trousers."

SEVEN PIRATES TO BE HANGED.—The slave traders who rescued a prize from a British cruiser, on the African coast, killing ten Englishmen a few months ago, have been tried in England and condemned to death. They are natives of Spain and Portugal.

THE ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, PAPERS, complain that slaveholders in that vicinity are constantly missing their slaves. No less than twenty-two have got off within a week or two.

A singular and fatal disease has recently appeared among the horses on Long Island, which defies the skill of a most experienced veterinary surgeon, who can discover no other cause than an inflammation thickening and contracting of the gullet.

NEVER GIVE UP!

BY MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER.

Never give up! there are chances and changes
Always to hope than once to despair:
Piling of the load of Doubt's cowering letter,
And break the dark spell of tyrannical care:
Never give up! or the barren you sink you,
Providence kindly has mingled the cup,
And in all trials or troubles, bethink you,
The watchword of life must be, Never give up!

Never give up! there are chances and changes
Helping the hopeful a hundred to one,
And, through the chaos, High Wisdom arranges
Every success—if you'll only hope on:
Never give up! for the wisest is he,
Knowing that Providence mingled the cup,
And of all anxious the best are the oldest,
Is the true watchword of Never give up.

Never give up! though the grapes shot may rattle,
Or the full thunder cloud over you burst,
Stand like a rock, and the storm or the battle
Little shall harm you though doing their worst:
Never give up! if adversity pinches the cup,
And the dark counsel, in all your distress,
Is the stout watchword of Never give up.

Miscellany.

From the Christian Freeman.

Commencement at Yale College.

At 9 o'clock the Alumni met in the Library building. The venerable Ex-Governor, John Cotton Smith presided, and read a manuscript giving an account of the early history of the College, and contrasting the past with the present. Professor Olmstead read the obituary notice of the Alumni who has deceased since the last meeting, after which addresses were made by different members till the hour of adjournment. It was a season of great interest, and the courting tears down many a time-worn face, as the scenes of the Revolution, and the recollections of Auld Lang Syne, were brought vividly to mind, evincing the deep feeling of many in that vast assembly.

But though science, literature, liberty, and the duty of educated men, were the topics of remark, not a lip was breathed by one of the speakers, of the liberty of three millions of bondmen, or of the duty of educated men to exert their great influence for their emancipation. I could not but feel while standing among that great crowd of literati, and hearing the speakers declaim about education, liberty and religion, and not even allude to the heathenism and enslavement of one sixth of our countrymen, that the educated mind in this country is in bonds. It durst not utter its thoughts, its hopes, and its fears, in regard to the Great Question of the age. The jubilee of the slave will break the spell which now silences ten thousand tongues and checks the sympathies of ten thousand hearts, and will emancipate our educated men.

The afternoon was devoted to the Anniversary exercises of the Theological Department, over which Rev. Dr. Taylor presides. While listening to the religious addresses of the young Theologians, I could not help contrasting their sentiments then, with their practice last fall, in travelling to their homes, in different parts of the State, at the expense of the Whig Committee of this city, to vote for the great Champion of slaveholding, Henry Clay, in obedience to the less-of-two-devils doctrine of their Preceptor. But religion varies with the times, as well as with the latitude and longitude, and religious teachers must conform to the current religion!

At four o'clock in the afternoon the General Convention of the Brothers in Unity met at their Hall in Glebe Building, to exchange salutations, renew old acquaintances, and promote the interests of the Society. The readers of the Freeman are probably not aware that the Brothers' Society, was formed by seceders from it, about the time of the Revolution—that it was the offspring of resistance to oppression. At this time, federalism, from long custom, had the force of law in College. A student was not allowed to wear his hat in the college yard, or within so many rods of President, Professor or Tutor, the distance varying with the dignity of student and teacher. The Freshman class were subject to the discipline and commands of the Senior class—were obliged to bring their water, run on errands, black their boots, and perform the most menial services. This spirit reigned in the Lincolnton Society, then the only Literary Society of the College. The freshmen, joined by a few from the upper classes, formed the Brothers' Society, founded on the principle of equal rights, where Freshmen and Seniors stood on the same platform, and enjoyed the same privileges. For a number of years this Society had to meet at private rooms, not daring to have the place of their meeting known; such was the spirit of persecution which then raged against the Society. The spirit of oppression is the same in all ages, whether hunting down a Literary Society or outlawing abolitionists.

In the evening Henry Hubbard Esq. of Hartford, delivered an Oration on education, after which, Eliza Wright Jr., of Boston, the Poet on this occasion, after being introduced to the audience, said, with a loud voice, that through the mistake of the Society he had been appointed to deliver a Poem on this occasion, for what reason he could not tell,—that he had come to the knowledge of this fact recently, [but a week before] that his appointment was the mistake of the Society, not his own—and he invited the attention of the audience a few minutes, not to poetry, but to what they would probably call after they had heard it, "prose run mad." All resumed their seats and gave the most perfect attention till the close, save when the Poet was interrupted with bursts of laughter. It was a humorous but keen satire upon our country and her "peculiar institutions," sham patriots, political demagogues, and pro-slavery parties, with severe strokes at the No-human Government Reformers, and the doctrines political, of some dignitaries of the Church who sat before him. He exposed Henry Clay's dogma that the law is the foundation of property, gave us President Polk's inaugural address, and described a dialogue between a citizen of this slaveholding government, and a minister of one of the despots of the old world. In conclusion he gave a portrait of the man whom God and this country would yet call to save our country and deliver the slave.

But I will not add more. It is to be published, and then every Liberty man can supply himself with a copy. It is the first time for many years that a poem, on such an occasion, has been heard through attentively.

METEOR AT MID DAY.—A correspondent of the New Haven Palladium, at Essex, Ct., says that a bright and splendid Meteor made its appearance in that vicinity, on Monday the 11th inst., about 6 1-5 o'clock, P. M. At the time of its appearance, the sun was shining with full splendor; but to the north its appearance was truly striking, and if it had occurred in the night would have been sublime in the highest degree. Its brightness as it was, resembled that of the brightest ball or chain lightning, but its appearance and motion (which was in a direct line perpendicular to the horizon,) as well as the clearness of the heavens, show that it was a Meteor.

THE DROUGHT still continues with increased intensity. The meadows look as if they had been prematurely blasted by an October frost. Wells are failing, which have heretofore held out in the very driest seasons.—The rain we had a week since, served only to lay the dust.—[Albany Argus.]

EXECUTION OF A BOY.

[WRITTEN BY AN ENGLISH HANGMAN.]

A few years ago I was called out of town to hang a little boy who had been convicted of killing with malice aforethought. If guilty, he must have been in the habit of going to executions. Ten thousand came to dabble in the poor young creature's blood. That was the youngest fellow creature I ever handled in the way of our business; and a beautiful child he was too, as you have seen by the papers, with a straight nose, large blue eyes and golden hair. I have no heart, no feelings; who has in our calling? But those who came to see me strange that tender youngster, have hearts and feelings as we once had. Have!—no—had; for what they saw was fit to make them as hard as your servant and his master.

They saw that stripling lifted, fainting, on to the gallows; his smooth cheek the color of wood ashes—his little limbs trembling, and his bosom heaving sigh after sigh, as if the body and soul were parting without his help.

This was downright murder; for there was scarcely any life to take out of him. When I began to pull the cap over his baby face, he pressed his hands together, his arms, you know, were corded fast to his body; and he gave me a beseeching look, just as a calf will lick the butcher's hand. But cattle do not speak; this creature muttered, "Pray, sir, don't hurt me." "My dear," answered I, "you should have spoken to my master; I'm only the journeyman, and must do as I am bid."

This made him cry, which seemed to relieve myself if I had not heard shouts from the crowd—"poor lamb!—shame! murder!" "Quick," said the Sheriff. "Ready," said I. The Rev. gentleman gave me the wink—the drop fell—one kick—and he away to and fro, dead as the feelings of the Christian people of England.

The crowd dispersed, some swearing, some weeping with passionate exclamations; and some cursing as if hell had broke loose; and some laughing while they cracked jokes on you and me and the dangling corpse. They had come to see an angel murdered. They had come to get drunk with strong excitement; they went back reeling and filthy with the hot debauch. They had come to riot in the passions of fear and pity; they went back some in a fever of rage, some burning with hate, some hardened in heart, like me or you; all sunk down in their own respect, ready to make light of pain and blood, corrupted by the indecent show, and more fit than ever to make work for us, the judge and the hangman.

O, wise law makers! who think to soften the heart of the people—to make them gentle and good—to give them a feeling of respect for themselves and others, by showing them a sight like this!

THE ANGEL AND THE CHILD.

[These beautiful lines were written on witnessing Greenough's Group of the Ascending Child conducted by the Angel of Glory.]

CHILD.—Whither now wilt thou proceed?

ANGEL.—Come up hither. I will show thee
Follow me with joyous speed,
Leave thy native earth below thee.

CHILD.—Stop! mine eyes cannot contain
Such a wondrous flood of light.

ANGEL.—Come up hither. Thou shalt gain,
As thou risest, stronger sight.

CHILD.—Lost in wonder without end,
Joyful, fearful, longing, shrinking,
Lead me, oh, thou heavenly friend,
Keep a trembling child from sinking.
Oh! I cannot bear this glory!
Angel—brother how comest thou?

ANGEL.—I will tell thee all my story:
I was once as thou art now.

CHILD.—When some sorrow did befall me,
Or I felt some strange alarms,
Then my mother's voice would call me
To the shelter of her arms.
Now what bids my heart rejoice,
Clasped in arms I cannot see?
Hark, I hear a soothing voice
Sweetly whispering, "Come to me."

ANGEL.—Yes, it calls thee from on high,
Come to God's most holy mountain—
Thou hast drunk the stream of life,
I will bring thee to the fountain.

From the Maine Cultivator.

Poisonous Properties of Cherry Leaves.

Messrs. Editors:—Is the fact generally known that the leaves of the common red cherry are possessed of poisonous qualities?

The other day I had occasion to turn my sheep into a lot occupied by some trees of this kind which had sent up several shoots each from the root. Soon after some of the sheep were noticed in a condition much resembling that of the toper after his visit to the grogery—they staggered—sometimes falling on their heads, and even at times turning completely over. In the course of half a day several were dead. On a post-mortem examination, their stomachs were found completely filled with the leaves of the cherry sprouts.—These leaves abound in prussic acid which is fatal to animal life.

Truly yours, S. McKAY.
O—, August, 1845.

☞ We have frequently heard of animals being destroyed by eating the leaves of the wild cherry, and presume the foliage of the common "lance cherry" to be equally fatal.—Not long since we saw it stated in one of our exchanges that a farmer in Massachusetts had lost a valuable cow in consequence, as was supposed, of her having eaten the leaves of a cherry tree that had been blown down by a wind storm.

It is wrong policy to permit sprouts around any tree. An hour's labor will be found amply sufficient to free any orchard of this superfluous vegetation; and as there is danger of its being eaten by valuable animals, it is the duty of every farmer to see that it is destroyed before it produces fatal results. Accidents, like the latter, cannot always be avoided; but where trees send up sprouts or sprouts from the roots, there should be no loss in cutting them; they are an injury to the tree, and can never be of any advantage in any way.

We learn from good authority that the whole of the cargo of the Great Britain was more or less damaged by water, from 30 to 50 per cent.; and there is also a rumor that the firemen were up to their knees in water during the last two days of the passage. The cause of this is said to have been that the strainer in the chamber into which the water was suffered to flow for the purpose of keeping the shaft cool, became choked up, and the water running over, got amongst the cargo.—Traveller.

EXECUTION.—Carter and Parks were executed on Friday, at Belvidere, N. J., for the murder of the Castner family, perpetrated in May, 1843. The culprit died protesting their innocence. The execution was attended by ten thousand persons. The scaffold was elevated to the level of the top of the fence which the law requires to be erected in order to render the execution private. This evasion of the law to gratify a morbid public sentiment, is equally disgraceful to the authorities and the people of New Jersey. Why did not the executive interfere to secure compliance with the statute? The arrangements for the execution, designed to make it a spectacle for the public gaze, were announced in the papers long before the event took place.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

☞ An ascertainment constantly on hand.

January, 1846.

KENNEBEC RAILROAD.

This enterprise looks as though it would prove successful. It is said the stock is subscribed with very little exertion, and that a satisfactory arrangement has been made with the Eastern and Maine Railroads. Every man in the vicinity of the Kennebec river ought to take a lively interest in this road.—We copy the following from the Gospel Banner:

KENNEBEC RAIL ROAD.—We suppose that the question—if it ever was really much of a question—of the Rail Road from Portland to Augusta, is about settled. We understand that the Corporation has made a satisfactory contract with both of the Roads from Portland to Boston, to take our passengers and freight at a certain price, and that every thing is now clear for the construction of the Road to Augusta. Not the slightest trouble is experienced in getting the stock taken up. Mr. Hayward, a distinguished surveyor from Portland to Brunswick, where he will meet the Corporation there to be organized, and make his Report. The Road will be divided into sections, and the contracts probably let out this Fall.—Perhaps in two years the Road will be completed, and the iron horses harnessed into the cars. It is contemplated to continue the survey from Augusta to Waterville on the west side of the river, taking that town on the way to Bangor.

J. Q. ADAMS.

At the age of seventeen this distinguished statesman and scholar received from his mother the following letter:

"You will doubtless have heard of the death of your worthy grandpapa (Rev. Mr. Smith of Weymouth,) before this reaches you. He left you a legacy more valuable than gold or silver; he left you his blessing and his prayers; that you might return to your country and friends, improved in knowledge and matured in virtue; that you might become a useful citizen, a guardian of the laws, liberty and religion of your country, as your father (he was pleased to say) had already been. Lay this bequest up in your memory, and practice upon it; believe me, you will find it a treasure neither moth nor rust can devour."

"If," says a distinguished author, "there is any man who is now preeminently a guardian of the laws and liberty of his country; if there is any statesman of incorruptible integrity and pure patriotism; whose character should shame the selfishness, and subervency, and corruption of multitudes, and attract our youth to the path of persevering industry and stern uprightness, and regulated virtue—hat man and statesman will be acknowledged to be JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

WAR MOVEMENTS.

A Call upon the Governor of Louisiana for 1000 Troops—Ten Thousand Mexican Troops within Eight Days' March of General Taylor's Quarters!

Such is the astounding information in Sunday's New Orleans Picayune, August 17.—Gen. Gaines has received authentic information that 10,000 Mexican troops are within seven days' march of Gen. Taylor's quarters, wherever that may be.

As a matter of precaution, he has called upon Gov. Mouton of the State of Louisiana, for one thousand troops, which call he immediately responded to by ordering Gen. Lewis to have the requisite number in the field forthwith. In short, the entire body of the New Orleans Military have offered their services to the Governor, and hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning to "march to the battle field." Things certainly, with the present call before us, look like anything else but pacific; and it will surprise many if a conflict does not ensue between the belligerent parties.

It appears that troops are pouring into Texas from almost every section of the country.

The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad.

We learn from the Portland Argus that letters were received in Portland by the Hibernia, from Mr. Galt, dated the 4th inst., to the Corporation in that city, conveying the information that he had 9,500 shares of the Stock on the Canada side to dispose of, and had received application for 40,000 shares! The price of their shares is \$300 each, making the value of the applications to be \$9,000,000!—Mr. G. states further that he should proceed to assign the 9,500 shares and receive the first instalment of \$20 per share, which duty might occupy him for three weeks' time.

The Argus adds—"This will give a new impetus to stock here, and we trust enable the Corporation soon to announce the subscription of \$1,000,000, required by the Charter before organization."

S. PAGE & CO.,

No. 2 Kennebec Row, Hallowell.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Alum	Muriatic Acid
Anatto	Neatfoot Oil
Antimony	Nit Wood
Aqua Ammonia	Natural
Do. Fortis	Oil Vitriol
Bauxite	Oil Soap
Bar Tin	Olive Oil
Barwood	Oxalic Acid
Bichromate Potash	Peach Wood
Bleaching Soda	Peat Moss
Blue Vitriol	Persian Berries
Brazil Wood	Potash
Roll Brimstone	Prussiate Potash, English
Cannwood	Press Plates
Castile Soap	Press Papers
Card Cleaners	Pyroligneous Acid
Cochineal	Quercitron Bark
Comb Plate	Red Tartar
Coppers	Red Wood
Cream Tartar	Red Sanders
Cudbear	Safflower
Emery	Sal Ammoniac
Est. Logwood	Sand Paper
Fuller's Earth	Salt Soda
Gallic	Sassa Wood
Gum	Sperm Oil, Winter
Grain Tin	Do. do. Spring
Green Ebony	Starch
Gum Senegal	Soda Soap
Gum Arabic	Spirits Ammonia
Hache Wood	Sunae
Hypocrite do	Sugar Lead, white
Hornes Twine	Do. do. Brown
Indigo	Tartaric Acid
Lingglass	Tenaces French
Lard Oil	Do. American
Lac Dye	Toilet Hooks
Lac Leather	Tumeric
Logwood	Verdigris
Madder	Woad
Machine Cards	Yellow Soap
All of which will be sold at very low prices to manufacturers or dealers.	

White Lead.

10,000 lbs. White Lead of the following qualities, viz: Ground in Oil Pure—Extra—No. 1—Dry Pure—Extra. For sale by S. PAGE & CO., Hallowell, May 6, 1845. 34

COFFEE, Tea, Ground Rice, Currants, Citron, Spices, whole and ground Sassafras, Ginger, Starch and Soap, for sale at reduced prices, by S. PAGE & CO., Hallowell.

Notice.

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and TRACTS may be had at the Depository, in Hallowell, kept by E. BOND—at the Society's prices—for gratuitous distribution among the destitute.

☞ An ascertainment constantly on hand.

January, 1846.

EXTENSIVE RETAIL DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.

HENRY PETTES & CO., 224

WASHINGTON STREET, Corner of Summer Street, BOSTON.

THE subscribers are now opening a very complete assortment of Fashionable and Staple DRY GOODS, and making preparations for a large and POPULAR RETAIL TRADE, by marking every article

AT A VERY LOW PRICE. Elegant PARISIAN LONG SHAWLS, of all colors; Superb SQUARE SHAWLS; and 300 FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, are to be sold at much less than former prices.

PARIS SILK GOODS, of the latest styles, and strong and beautiful colors; Fancy Plaid, Striped and Figured SILKS; Jet Black SILKS, warranted not to spot; French POPLINS, BALORINES, MARQUIS CLOTHS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c., for Ladies' Dressing.

AMERICAN PRINTS and COTTONS, LENS, DAMASKS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, and Fancy SHAWLS, Hdkfs, and SCARFS. SUPERIOR GERMAN BROADCLOTHS. The whole stock is the most complete in the city and cannot be described in an advertisement.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM is strictly adhered to, and every article will be sold at a price low enough to meet the competition of those who are afraid to come out and adopt this honest policy.